



HEADWATERS  
ECONOMICS

[www.headwaterseconomics.org](http://www.headwaterseconomics.org)

# **A SocioEconomic Profile**

## **Rio Arriba County, New Mexico**

Produced by the  
**Economic Profile System Community (EPSC)**  
April 6, 2007

---

## About The Economic Profile System Community (EPSC)

This profile was produced using the Economic Profile System Community (EPSC). EPSC is designed to allow users to automatically and efficiently produce detailed socioeconomic profiles at a variety of geographic scales using the spreadsheet program Microsoft Excel.

Profiles contain tables and figures that illustrate long-term trends in population; employment and personal income by industry; average earnings; business development; retirement and other non-labor income; commuting patterns; agriculture; and earnings by industry.

Databases used for EPSC profiles are from the Bureau of the Census. See the companion product (EPS) to run profiles from additional data sources.

EPS was developed in partnership with the Bureau of Land Management by Ray Rasker, Jeff van den Noort, Ben Alexander and Patty Gude when they were employees of the Sonoran Institute, and continues to be refined and improved by these authors under the auspices of their new organization, Headwaters Economics.

EPS is available for free download from Headwaters Economics ([www.headwaterseconomics.org](http://www.headwaterseconomics.org)).

For technical questions about EPSC, contact Jeff van den Noort at [jeff@headwaterseconomics.org](mailto:jeff@headwaterseconomics.org).



[www.headwaterseconomics.org](http://www.headwaterseconomics.org)

**Headwaters Economics** conducts social science research to understand demographic and socioeconomic trends and their impacts on changing land use patterns. We use this knowledge to assist individuals, organizations and communities to benefit from their competitive advantages.



[www.blm.gov](http://www.blm.gov)

**The Bureau of Land Management (BLM)**, an agency within the U.S. Department of the Interior, administers 262 million surface acres of America's public lands, located primarily in 12 Western States. The BLM sustains the health, diversity, and productivity of the public lands for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations.



[www.sonoran.org](http://www.sonoran.org)

**The Sonoran Institute** promotes community decisions that respect the land and people of the West. Working with communities since 1990, we believe people make the best decisions about their future when they look at the big picture, work collaboratively and create practical, local solutions. The Institute encourages public participation, civil dialogue and practical solutions that benefit each community as a whole. We believe informed and engaged citizens boost the resilience of a community's economic and natural systems.

Topic	Page	Data Source
<a href="#">Title Page</a>		
<a href="#">About EPSC</a>		
<a href="#">Highlights</a>		
<a href="#">Population by Age and Sex</a>	P-1	SF1
<a href="#">Population by Race</a>	P-2	SF1
<a href="#">Housing Booms and Vacancy</a>	P-3	SF1
<a href="#">Housing Affordability</a>	P-4	SF3
<a href="#">Employment by Industry (NAICS)</a>	P-5	SF3
<a href="#">Employment by Occupation (Soc)</a>	P-6	SF3
<a href="#">Commuting</a>	P-7	SF3
<a href="#">In Migration</a>	P-8	SF3
<a href="#">Income Distribution (Individuals)</a>	P-9	SF3
<a href="#">Income Distribution (Households)</a>	P-10	SF3
<a href="#">Sources of Income</a>	P-11	SF3
<a href="#">Education</a>	P-12	SF3
<a href="#">Workforce (Weeks Worked per Year)</a>	P-13	SF3
<a href="#">Workforce (Hours Per Week)</a>	P-14	SF3
<a href="#">Poverty by Age and Sex</a>	P-15	SF3
<a href="#">Poverty by Race and Family Type (Children)</a>	P-16	SF3
<a href="#">Language and Rural/Urban Breakout</a>	P-17	SF3
<a href="#">Civilian / Military</a>	P-18	SF3
<a href="#">Methods</a>		
<a href="#">Glossary</a>		

Note: The data for this profile is from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, files SF1 and SF3. SF1 represents that data that was collected from the short Census form, which was sent to 100% of the population, but only contains the basic Census information. SF3 represents the more detailed data that was collected from the long form, which was only sent to a portion of the total population. Most of the detailed information in this report is from the SF3. We always retrieved the data from SF1 whenever possible because it is more accurate. Each table in this profile contains a footnote indicating where (SF1 or SF3) the data came from, including the table number. See the methods section at the end of the profile for more information.

## Age and Population

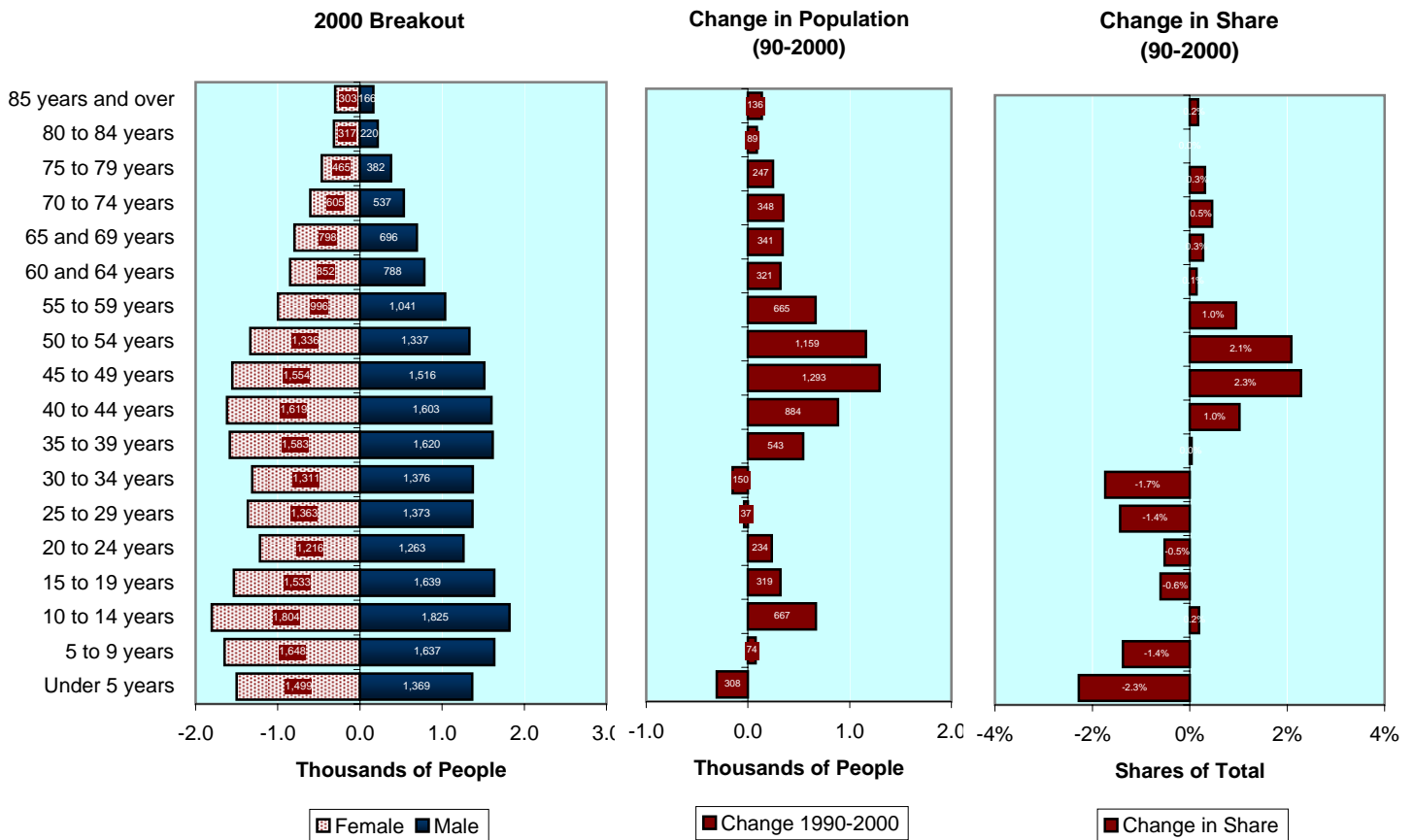
- The population has gotten older since 1990. The median age in 2000 is 34.5 years, up from 29.9 years in 1990.
- The largest age category is 10 to 14 years old (3,629 people or 8.8% of the total).
- Total Population in 2000 was 41,190 people, up 20% from 34,365 in 1990.
- The age group that has grown the fastest, as a share of total, is 45 to 49 years, up 1,293 people. Their share of total rose by 2.3%

### Population by Age and Sex

	Total Number	Under 20 years		40 - 54 (Baby Boom in 2000)		65 years and over		Median Age	Density (Pop. per sq. mi.)
		Number	Share	Number	Share	Number	Share		
<b>Total Population</b>									
2000	41,190	12,954	31%	8,965	22%	4,489	11%	34.5	7
1990	34,365	12,202	36%	5,629	16%	3,328	10%	29.9	6
10 Yr. Change	6,825	752	-4%	3,336	5%	1,161	1%	4.6	1
10 Yr. % Change	20%	6%		59%		35%		15%	20%
<b>2000 Sex Breakout</b>									
Male	20,388	6,470	32%	4,456	22%	2,001	10%	34.0	
Female	20,802	6,484	31%	4,509	22%	2,488	12%	35.1	
Male/Female Split	49% / 51%	50% / 50%		50% / 50%		45% / 55%			

2000 Table SF1 - P12 & 1990 SF1 Table P05 & P12

In the graphs below, changes in population by age are shown two ways. The "Change in Population" graph illustrates how each age bracket has changed in the last 10 years. The "Change in Share" graph illustrates how each category has changed as a share of total. Note that an age bracket can have an increase in population while declining as a share of total. The "Change in Share" graph usually demonstrates how the baby boom has caused a demographic shift in the population.



**Race**

- Race and Ethnicity are broken out separately. The Ethnicity breakout is separate because Hispanics can be of any race.

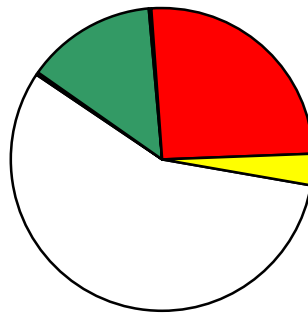
Total Population by Race		% of Total
White	23,320	56.6%
Black or African American	143	0.3%
American Indian & Alaska Native	5,717	13.9%
Asian	56	0.1%
Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander	47	0.1%
Some other race	10,554	25.6%
Two or more races	1,353	3.3%

Universe: Total population

Table SF1 - P7

- The largest number of residents are "White" (56.6%).
- The second largest group of residents are "Some other race" (25.6%).

2000 Race Breakout



- White
- Black or African American
- American Indian & Alaska Native
- Asian
- Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander
- Some other race
- Two or more races

**Ethnicity**

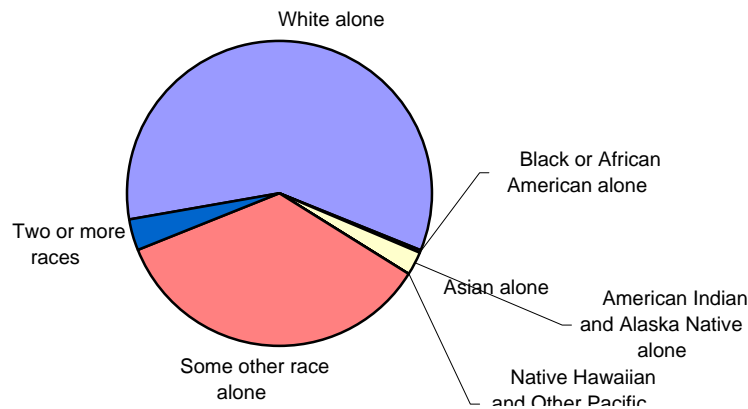
- 72.9% of the population is Hispanic or Latino (of any race).
- Of Hispanic or Latino people, the largest number are "White alone" (59.0% of the Hispanic population).

Hispanic Population by Race in 2000		% of Total	% of Hispanic
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	30,025	72.9%	100.0%
White alone	17,701	43.0%	59.0%
Black or African American alone	58	0.1%	0.2%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	715	1.7%	2.4%
Asian alone	9	0.0%	0.0%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	22	0.1%	0.1%
Some other race alone	10,511	25.5%	35.0%
Two or more races	1,009	2.4%	3.4%
Not Hispanic or Latino	11,165	27.1%	
Total:	41,190	100.0%	

Universe: Total population

Table SF1 - P8

Hispanic by Race



- Of Hispanic or Latino people, the second largest number are "Some other race alone" (35.0% of the Hispanic population).

## Housing

- 83.5% of the housing units are occupied.
- 69.0% of the housing units are owner occupied or for sale.
- 16.7% of the housing units are renter occupied or for rent.
- 5.8% of the housing units are vacant units for seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.

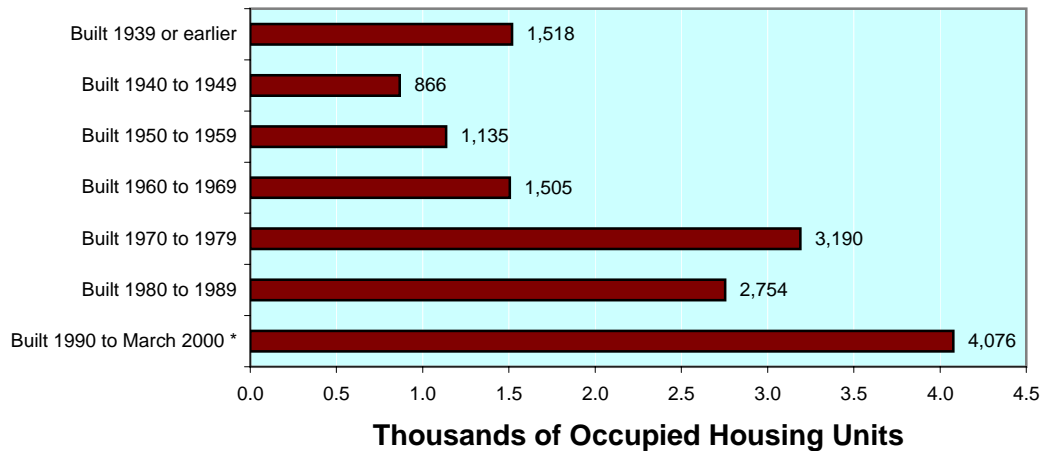
Housing in 2000		% of Total	
Total Housing Units	18,016		
Universe: Housing units		SF1 - H1	
Occupied	15,044	83.5%	
Vacant Units - Total	2,972		
Vacancy Rate (%)	16.5%		
Average Household Size	2.7		
Universe: Housing units		SF1 - H3, H12	
Owner Occupied Units		% of Total	
Owner Occupied	12,281	68.2%	
Vacant Units - For Sale Only	151		
Homeowner Vacancy Rate (%)	1.2%		
Average Household Size	2.7		
Universe: Occupied housing units		SF1 - H4, H5 & H12	
Rental Units		% of Total	
Renter Occupied	2,763	15.3%	
Vacant Units - For Rent	239		
Rental Vacancy Rate (%)	8.0%		
Average Household Size	2.6		
Universe: Occupied housing units		SF1 - H4, H5 & H12	
Vacant Units		% of Total	
For rent	239	1.3%	
For sale only	151	0.8%	
Rented or sold, not occupied	133	0.7%	
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	1,042	5.8%	
For migrant workers	1	0.0%	
Other vacant	1,406	7.8%	
Total Vacant	2,972	16.5%	
Universe: Vacant housing units		SF1 - H5	

## Home Construction

- The largest number of houses were built 1990 to march 2000 \*.

\* Note: This ranking is based on time periods of different lengths. The most recent time period spans 10 years and 3 months.

### Home Construction by Decade



Universe: Occupied housing units

SF3 - H36

## Housing Affordability - Rentals

- 22% of the median household income was paid in gross rent (incl. utilities).

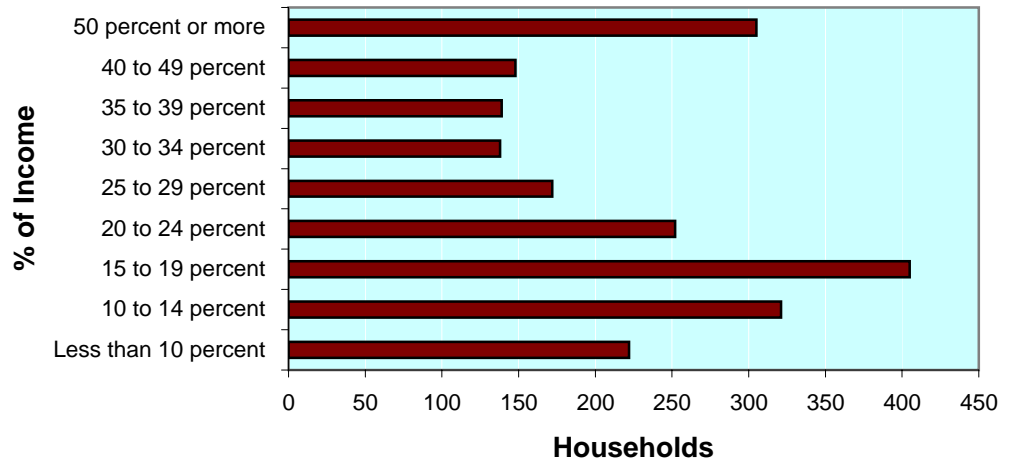
### Rental Affordability

Median gross rent	\$	394
Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1999		22%

Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units paying cash rent SF3 - H63

### Households by Percent of Household Income Paid to Rent

- 12% of the households that pay rent, spend more than 50% of their household income in gross rent (incl. utilities).



Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units

SF3 - H69

## Housing Affordability - Owner Occupied

- The housing affordability index is 108, which suggests that the median family can afford the median house. \*

### Owner Occupied Housing Affordability

	1990	2000
Specified owner-occupied housing units: Median value (Adj. for Inflation in 2000 \$'s)	\$ 75,889	\$ 107,500
% of median income necessary to buy the median house	23%	23%
Income required to qualify for the median house	\$ 25,595	\$ 30,376
Housing Affordability Index: (100 or above means that the median family can afford the median house.)*	109	108

Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units

SF3 - H76

### Income in:

	1989	1999
Per capita income		\$ 14,263
Median household income (Adj. for Inflation in 2000 \$'s)	\$ 24,207	\$ 29,429
Median family income (Adj. for Inflation in 2000 \$'s)	\$ 27,858	\$ 32,901

Universe: Total population, Households, Families

SF3 - P82,P53,P77

- Housing affordability has not changed in the last decade.

\* Note: The housing affordability figures assume a 20% down payment and that no more than 25% of a family's income goes to paying the mortgage. It is based on an interest rate of 10.01% in 1990 and 8.03% in 2000. Use this statistic as a comparative, rather than absolute, measure.

# Employment by Industry (NAICS\*) - SF3

## Top 10 (of the Top Level Categories)

	Both Sexes		M/F Split
	Number	%	
1) Educational, health and social services:	<b>3,463</b>	<b>21%</b>	27%/73%
2) Public administration	<b>2,715</b>	<b>16%</b>	47%/53%
3) Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services:	<b>1,915</b>	<b>12%</b>	38%/62%
4) Construction	<b>1,739</b>	<b>10%</b>	91%/9%
5) Retail trade	1,547	9%	54%/46%
6) Profess., scientific, management, admin., and waste management services:	1,295	8%	53%/47%
7) Other services (except public administration)	848	5%	56%/44%
8) Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining:	693	4%	81%/19%
9) Transportation and warehousing, and utilities:	621	4%	74%/26%
10) Manufacturing	619	4%	67%/33%
<b>Total of Top 10</b>	<b>15,455</b>	<b>93%</b>	

## Employment by Industry (NAICS)

	Male		Female		Both Sexes		M/F Split
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining:	559	7%	134	2%	693	4%	81%/19%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	445	5%	127	2%	572	3%	78%/22%
Mining	114	1%	7	0%	121	1%	94%/6%
Construction	<b>1,578</b>	<b>19%</b>	161	2%	<b>1,739</b>	<b>10%</b>	91%/9%
Manufacturing	417	5%	202	2%	619	4%	67%/33%
Wholesale trade	210	2%	91	1%	301	2%	70%/30%
Retail trade	839	10%	708	9%	1,547	9%	54%/46%
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities:	461	5%	160	2%	621	4%	74%/26%
Transportation and warehousing	261	3%	133	2%	394	2%	66%/34%
Utilities	200	2%	27	0%	227	1%	88%/12%
Information	91	1%	101	1%	192	1%	47%/53%
Finance, insurance, real estate and rental and leasing:	165	2%	450	6%	615	4%	27%/73%
Finance and insurance	85	1%	304	4%	389	2%	22%/78%
Real estate and rental and leasing	80	1%	146	2%	226	1%	35%/65%
Profess., scientific, management, admin., and waste management services:	686	8%	609	7%	1,295	8%	53%/47%
Professional, scientific, and technical services	337	4%	452	6%	789	5%	43%/57%
Management of companies and enterprises	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	
Administrative and support and waste management services	349	4%	157	2%	506	3%	69%/31%
Educational, health and social services:	<b>937</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>2,526</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>3,463</b>	<b>21%</b>	27%/73%
Educational services	646	8%	<b>1,139</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>1,785</b>	<b>11%</b>	36%/64%
Health care and social assistance	291	3%	<b>1,387</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>1,678</b>	<b>10%</b>	17%/83%
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services:	730	9%	<b>1,185</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>1,915</b>	<b>12%</b>	38%/62%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	419	5%	538	7%	957	6%	44%/56%
Accommodation and food services	311	4%	647	8%	958	6%	32%/68%
Other services (except public administration)	478	6%	370	5%	848	5%	56%/44%
Public administration	<b>1,289</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>1,426</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>2,715</b>	<b>16%</b>	47%/53%
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,440</b>		<b>8,123</b>		<b>16,563</b>		<b>51%/49%</b>

Universe: Employed civilian population 16 years and over

SF3 - P49

Shaded cells indicate that categories that represent more than 10% of the total.

\* See the Glossary at the end of the profile for more information about these categories.

The index of industrial specialization was 856 compared to 789 in the United States. A more diverse economy has a lower index value.

Top 10 (of the Second Tier Categories)			
	Both Sexes		M/F
	Number	%	Split
1) Professional and related occupations:	3,145	19%	41%/59%
2) Office and administrative support occupations	2,690	16%	20%/80%
3) Management, business, and financial operations occupations:	1,814	11%	48%/52%
4) Construction and extraction occupations:	1,636	10%	97%/3%
5) Sales and related occupations	1,397	8%	49%/51%
6) Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	979	6%	55%/45%
7) Food preparation and serving related occupations	839	5%	28%/72%
8) Production occupations	833	5%	71%/29%
9) Personal care and service occupations	738	4%	18%/82%
10) Transportation and material moving occupations:	725	4%	85%/15%
Total of Top 10	14,796	89%	

Employment by Occupation (SOC*)							
	Male		Female		Both Sexes		M/F
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Split
Management, professional, and related occupations:	2,148	25%	2,811	35%	4,959	30%	43%/57%
Management, business, and financial operations occupations:	874	10%	940	12%	1,814	11%	48%/52%
Management occupations, except farmers and farm managers	606	7%	539	7%	1,145	7%	53%/47%
Farmers and farm managers	116	1%	22	0%	138	1%	84%/16%
Business and financial operations occupations:	152	2%	379	5%	531	3%	29%/71%
Business operations specialists	58	1%	177	2%	235	1%	25%/75%
Financial specialists	94	1%	202	2%	296	2%	32%/68%
Professional and related occupations:	1,274	15%	1,871	23%	3,145	19%	41%/59%
Computer and mathematical occupations	128	2%	101	1%	229	1%	56%/44%
Architecture and engineering occupations:	268	3%	59	1%	327	2%	82%/18%
Architects, surveyors, cartographers, and engineers	111	1%	32	0%	143	1%	78%/22%
Drafters, engineering, and mapping technicians	157	2%	27	0%	184	1%	85%/15%
Life, physical, and social science occupations	194	2%	85	1%	279	2%	70%/30%
Community and social services occupations	142	2%	187	2%	329	2%	43%/57%
Legal occupations	21	0%	110	1%	131	1%	16%/84%
Education, training, and library occupations	297	4%	787	10%	1,084	7%	27%/73%
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	115	1%	249	3%	364	2%	32%/68%
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations:	109	1%	293	4%	402	2%	27%/73%
Health diagnosing and treating practitioners and technical occ.	74	1%	202	2%	276	2%	27%/73%
Health technologists and technicians	35	0%	91	1%	126	1%	28%/72%
Service occupations:	1,511	18%	1,984	24%	3,495	21%	43%/57%
Healthcare support occupations	42	0%	253	3%	295	2%	14%/86%
Protective service occupations:	562	7%	82	1%	644	4%	87%/13%
Fire fighting, prevention, and law enforce. workers, incl. super.	244	3%	38	0%	282	2%	87%/13%
Other protective service workers, including supervisors	318	4%	44	1%	362	2%	88%/12%
Food preparation and serving related occupations	234	3%	605	7%	839	5%	28%/72%
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	540	6%	439	5%	979	6%	55%/45%
Personal care and service occupations	133	2%	605	7%	738	4%	18%/82%
Sales and office occupations:	1,222	14%	2,865	35%	4,087	25%	30%/70%
Sales and related occupations	688	8%	709	9%	1,397	8%	49%/51%
Office and administrative support occupations	534	6%	2,156	27%	2,690	16%	20%/80%
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	215	3%	36	0%	251	2%	86%/14%
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations:	2,135	25%	78	1%	2,213	13%	96%/4%
Construction and extraction occupations:	1,583	19%	53	1%	1,636	10%	97%/3%
Supervisors, construction and extraction workers	178	2%	-	0%	178	1%	100%/0%
Construction trades workers	1,369	16%	53	1%	1,422	9%	96%/4%
Extraction workers	36	0%	-	0%	36	0%	100%/0%
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	552	7%	25	0%	577	3%	96%/4%
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations:	1,209	14%	349	4%	1,558	9%	78%/22%
Production occupations	593	7%	240	3%	833	5%	71%/29%
Transportation and material moving occupations:	616	7%	109	1%	725	4%	85%/15%
Supervisors, transportation and material moving workers	33	0%	3	0%	36	0%	92%/8%
Aircraft and traffic control occupations	3	0%	-	0%	3	0%	100%/0%
Motor vehicle operators	379	4%	70	1%	449	3%	84%/16%
Rail, water and other transportation occupations	31	0%	4	0%	35	0%	89%/11%
Material moving workers	170	2%	32	0%	202	1%	84%/16%
Total	8,440		8,123		16,563		51%/49%

Universe: Employed civilian population 16 years and over

SF3 - P50

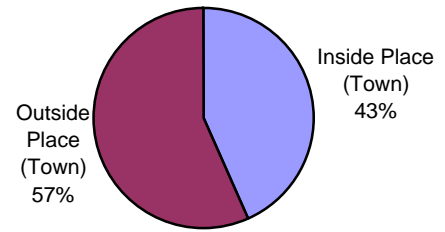
\* See the Glossary at the end of the profile for more information. Shaded cells indicate that categories that represent more than 10% of the total

## Place of Work

- 100% of residents worked in state.
- 56% of residents worked in the county.
- 43% of residents worked in town.

State of Work:		
	# of People	%
In State	16,171	100%
Outside State	68	0%
County of Work:		
In County	9,054	56%
Outside County	7,117	44%
Place of Work:		
Of the people living in a Place (Town)		
Inside Place (Town)	2,522	43%
Outside Place (Town)	3,298	57%
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,239</b>	<b>100%</b>

Universe: Workers 16 years and over SF3 - P26 & P27

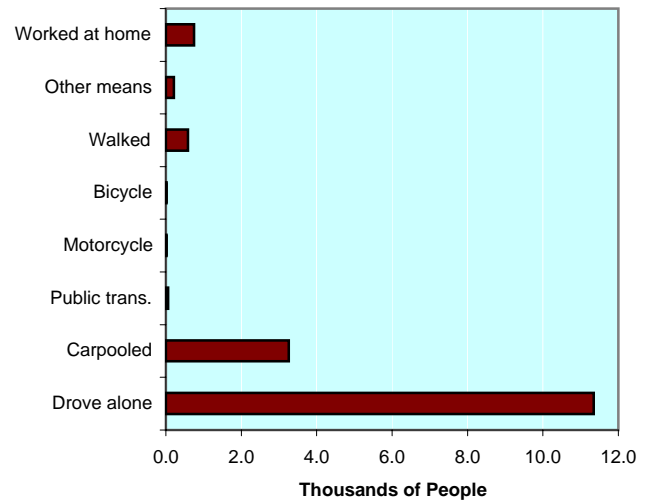


## Method of Commute

- 4.6% of residents worked at home.
- 3.7% of residents walked or biked to work.
- 0.3% of residents took public transportation.
- 70% of residents drove alone.

Method of Commute		
Car, truck, or van:	14,613	90%
Drove alone	11,350	70%
Carpooled	3,263	20%
Public transportation:	56	0%
Taxicab	3	0%
Other	53	0%
Motorcycle	13	0%
Bicycle	13	0%
Walked	589	4%
Other means	208	1%
Worked at home	747	5%
<b>Total:</b>	<b>16,239</b>	<b>100%</b>

Universe: Workers 16 years and over SF3 - P30

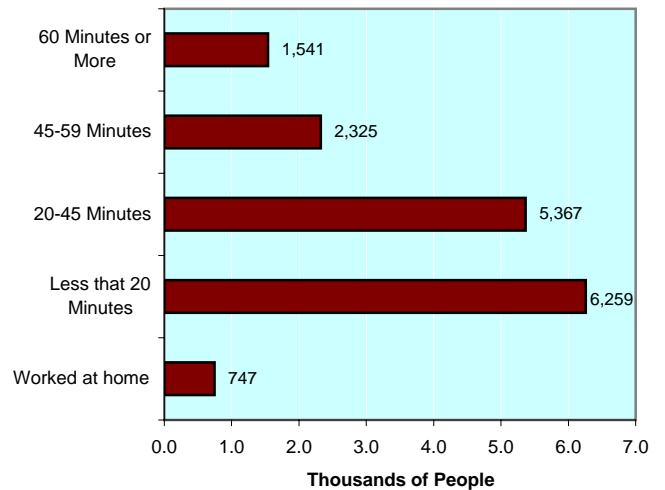


## Commute Time

- 39% of the residents experienced a commute time of under 20 minutes.

Commute Time		
Worked at home	747	5%
Less than 20 Minutes	6,259	39%
20-45 Minutes	5,367	33%
45-59 Minutes	2,325	14%
60 Minutes or More	1,541	9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,239</b>	<b>100%</b>

Universe: Workers 16 years and over SF3 - P31



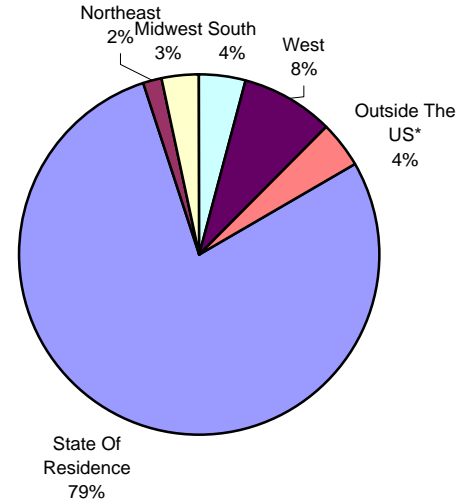
### Place of Birth

- 78.2% of residents were born in state.
- 21.8% of residents were born in a different state.
- 4.0% of residents were born outside the United States.

Place of Birth		
State Of Residence	32,225	78%
Northeast	721	2%
Midwest	1,398	3%
South	1,678	4%
West	3,501	8%
Outside The US*	1,667	4%
<b>Total:</b>	<b>41,190</b>	<b>100%</b>

Universe: Total population SF3 - P21

\* Includes Puerto Rico and U.S. Islands



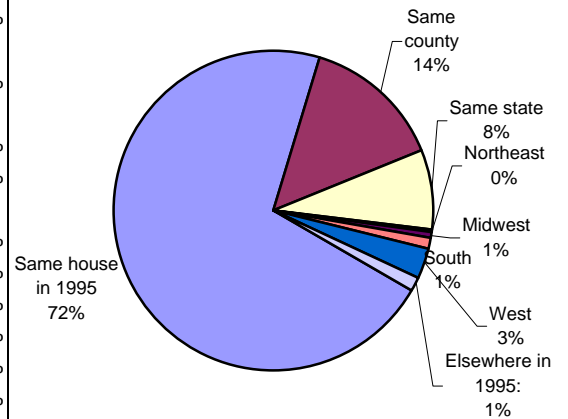
### New Residents Since 1995

- 13% of the residents lived in a different county in 1995.
- 5% lived in a different state in 1995.
- 1% lived outside of the country in 1995.

New Residents Since 1995		
Same house in 1995	27,410	71%
Different house in 1995:	11,009	29%
In United States in 1995:	10,487	27%
Same county	5,500	14%
Different county:	4,987	13%
Same state	3,015	8%
Different state:	1,972	5%
Northeast	139	0%
Midwest	204	1%
South	493	1%
West	1,136	3%
Elsewhere in 1995:	19	0%
In Puerto Rico or other US Island	503	1%
Foreign country or at sea		
<b>Total:</b>	<b>38,419</b>	<b>100%</b>

Universe: Population 5 years and over

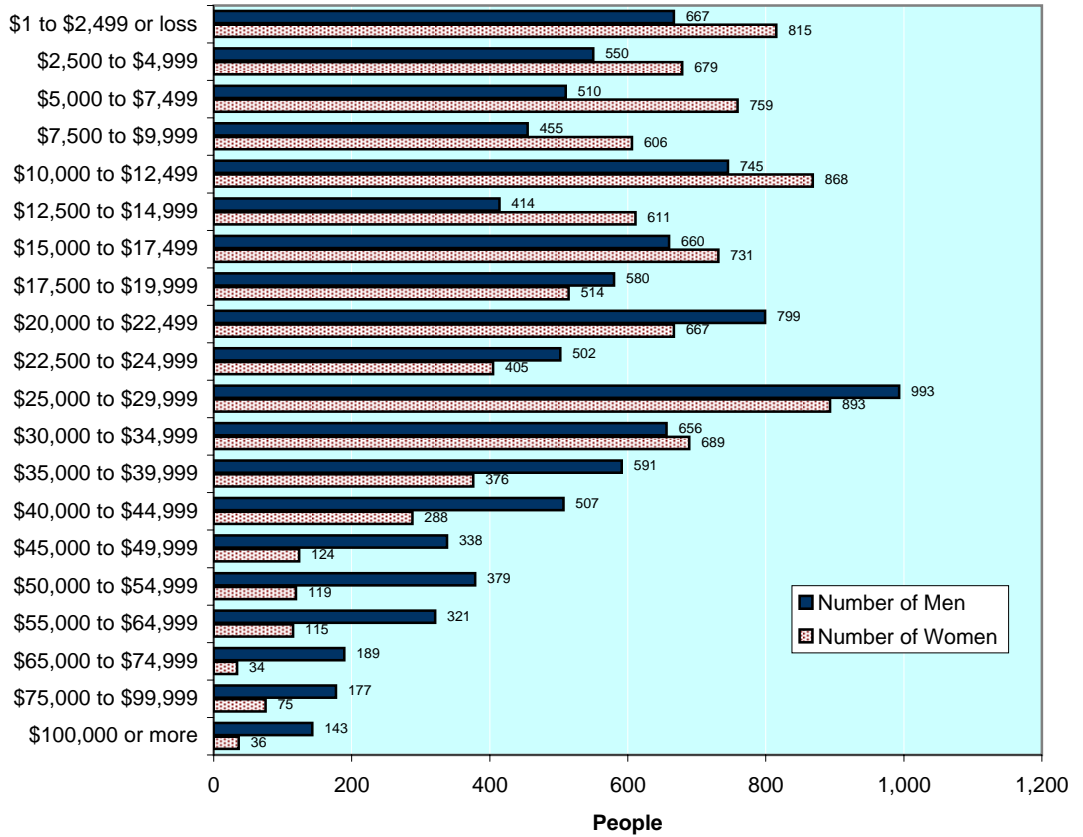
SF3 - P24



## Income Distribution

- 74% of the individuals earned less than \$30K. \*

- 1% of individuals earned more than \$100K. \*



Income Distribution							
	Number of Men	Number of Women	Total	% of Total	% that make less than...	% that make more than...	
\$1 to \$2,499 or loss	667	815	1,482	8%	8%	100%	
\$2,500 to \$4,999	550	679	1,229	6%	14%	92%	
\$5,000 to \$7,499	510	759	1,269	6%	20%	86%	
\$7,500 to \$9,999	455	606	1,061	5%	26%	80%	
\$10,000 to \$12,499	745	868	1,613	8%	34%	74%	
\$12,500 to \$14,999	414	611	1,025	5%	39%	66%	
\$15,000 to \$17,499	660	731	1,391	7%	46%	61%	
\$17,500 to \$19,999	580	514	1,094	6%	52%	54%	
\$20,000 to \$22,499	799	667	1,466	7%	59%	48%	
\$22,500 to \$24,999	502	405	907	5%	64%	41%	
\$25,000 to \$29,999	993	893	1,886	10%	74%	36%	
\$30,000 to \$34,999	656	689	1,345	7%	81%	26%	
\$35,000 to \$39,999	591	376	967	5%	85%	19%	
\$40,000 to \$44,999	507	288	795	4%	90%	15%	
\$45,000 to \$49,999	338	124	462	2%	92%	10%	
\$50,000 to \$54,999	379	119	498	3%	94%	8%	
\$55,000 to \$64,999	321	115	436	2%	97%	6%	
\$65,000 to \$74,999	189	34	223	1%	98%	3%	
\$75,000 to \$99,999	177	75	252	1%	99%	2%	
\$100,000 or more	143	36	179	1%	100%	1%	
<b>Total:</b>	<b>10,176</b>	<b>9,404</b>	<b>19,580</b>	<b>100%</b>			

- The income bracket with the largest number of individuals is "\$25,000 to \$29,999". \*

## Per Capita Income

- Per Capita Income In 1999 was \$14,263.

Universe: Population 16 years and over with earnings

SF3 - P82, P84

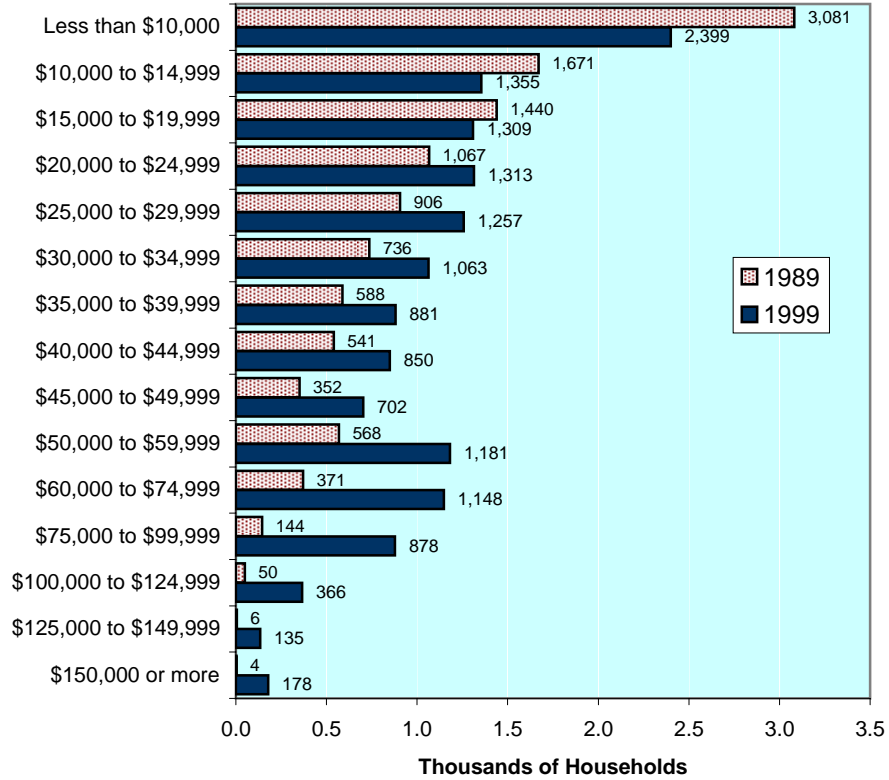
\* Includes full and part-time.

## Income Distribution

- In 1999, 51% of households earned less than \$30K, down from 71% of households in 1989. \*
- In 1999, 5% of households earned more than \$100K, up from 1% of households in 1989. \*
- In 1999, the income bracket with the largest number of households was "Less than \$10,000". \*
- In 1989, the largest bracket was "Less than \$10,000". \*

## Median Income

- Median Household Income was \$29,429 in 1999, 19.2% more than 1989 (adjusted for inflation).\*
- Median Household Income In 1989 was \$18,373 (\$24,685 adjusted for inflation in 1999 dollars).\*



Please note that the income distribution is not adjusted for inflation so some of the changes may be due to inflation.

Income Distribution	1989		1999				10 Year Changes	
	Number of Households	Share of Total	Number of Households	Share of Total	% of Households that make less than...	% of Households that make more than...	Percent Change	Change in Number of Households
Less than \$10,000	3,081	27%	2,399	16%	16%	100%	-22%	(682)
\$10,000 to \$14,999	1,671	14%	1,355	9%	25%	84%	-19%	(316)
\$15,000 to \$19,999	1,440	12%	1,309	9%	34%	75%	-9%	(131)
\$20,000 to \$24,999	1,067	9%	1,313	9%	42%	66%	23%	246
\$25,000 to \$29,999	906	8%	1,257	8%	51%	58%	39%	351
\$30,000 to \$34,999	736	6%	1,063	7%	58%	49%	44%	327
\$35,000 to \$39,999	588	5%	881	6%	64%	42%	50%	293
\$40,000 to \$44,999	541	5%	850	6%	69%	36%	57%	309
\$45,000 to \$49,999	352	3%	702	5%	74%	31%	99%	350
\$50,000 to \$59,999	568	5%	1,181	8%	82%	26%	108%	613
\$60,000 to \$74,999	371	3%	1,148	8%	90%	18%	209%	777
\$75,000 to \$99,999	144	1%	878	6%	95%	10%	510%	734
\$100,000 to \$124,999	50	0%	366	2%	98%	5%	632%	316
\$125,000 to \$149,999	6	0%	135	1%	99%	2%	2150%	129
\$150,000 or more	4	0%	178	1%	100%	1%	4350%	174
<b>Total:</b>	<b>11,525</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>15,015</b>	<b>100%</b>			<b>30%</b>	<b>3,490</b>

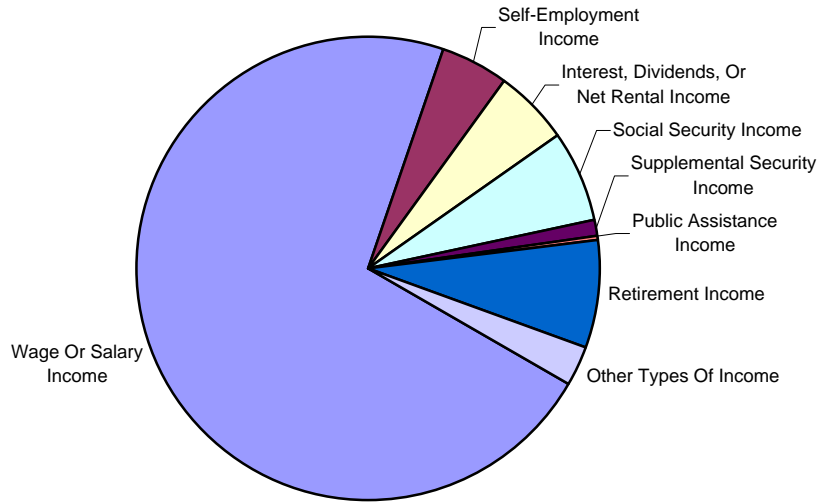
Universe: Households

SF3 - P52, P53

\* Includes full and part-time.

## Sources of Income

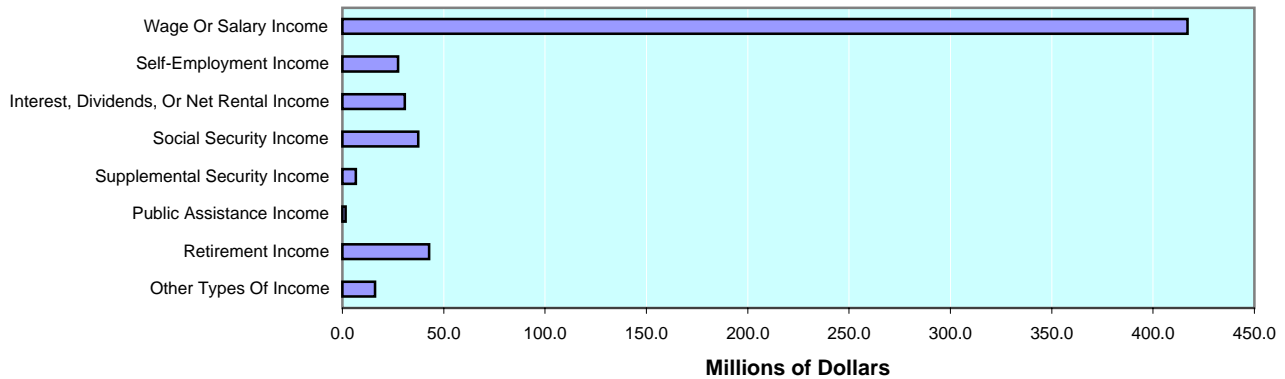
- 71.9% of income was derived from wage or salary income.
- 4.7% of income was derived from self-employment income.
- 76.7% of income was from labor earnings (wages & self-employed income).
- 19.2% of income was from retirement, social security, or from investments.\*
- 0.3% of income was derived from public assistance income.



Income Distribution		% of Total
Wage Or Salary Income	\$ 416,923,300	71.9%
Self-Employment Income	\$ 27,513,300	4.7%
Interest, Dividends, Or Net Rental Income	\$ 30,817,700	5.3%
Social Security Income	\$ 37,456,100	6.5%
Supplemental Security Income	\$ 6,660,800	1.1%
Public Assistance Income	\$ 1,511,100	0.3%
Retirement Income	\$ 42,772,100	7.4%
Other Types Of Income	\$ 16,135,600	2.8%
Total*	\$ 579,790,000	

Universe: Households

SF3-P68-75



\* Note: Income does not include capital gains. See glossary for more information.

**Educational Attainment**

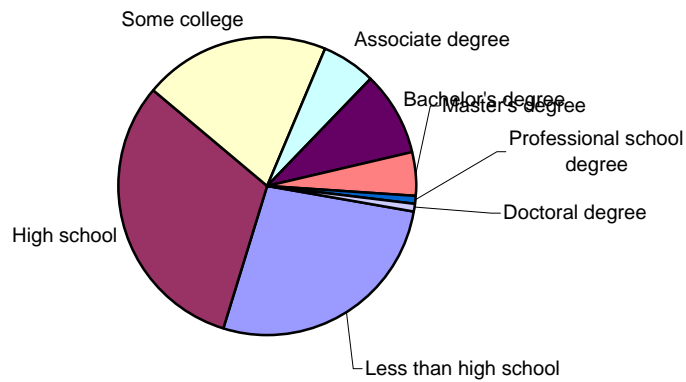
- 27% of residents 25 and over have less than a high school degree.
- 6% of residents have an advanced college degree.
- 15% of residents have a college degree or greater.

Educational Attainment	Number	%
Less than high school	7,001	27%
High school	8,110	31%
Some college	5,271	20%
Associate degree	1,547	6%
Bachelor's degree	2,358	9%
Master's degree	1,201	5%
Professional school degree	223	1%
Doctoral degree	219	1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>25,930</b>	

Universe: Population 25 years and over

Table P37

**Educational Attainment**



**School Enrollment**

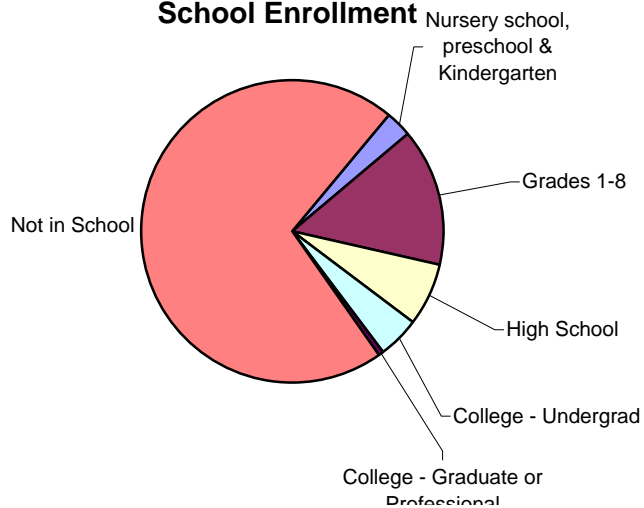
- 5% of residents were enrolled in college, graduate school, or professional school.
- 7% of residents were enrolled in high school.
- 18% of residents were enrolled in nursery school, preschool, kindergarten, or grade school.

School Enrollment	Number	%
Nursery school, preschool & Kindergarten	1,140	3%
Grades 1-8	5,818	15%
High School	2,573	7%
College - Undergrad	1,797	5%
College - Graduate or Professional	253	1%
Not in School	27,959	71%
<b>Total</b>	<b>39,540</b>	

Universe: Population 3 years and over

Table P36

**School Enrollment**



Seasonal Workers

- 64.3% of residents worked 50 to 52 weeks per year.
- 25.3% of residents worked less than 40 weeks per year.

Workers by Weeks Per Year

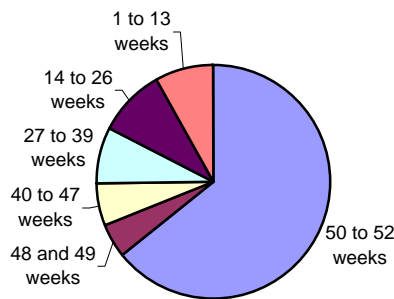
	Female		Male		Total	
	Number	% of Tot	Number	% of Tot	Number	% of Tot
50 to 52 weeks	5,888	63%	6,716	66%	12,604	64%
48 and 49 weeks	399	4%	501	5%	900	5%
40 to 47 weeks	603	6%	538	5%	1,141	6%
27 to 39 weeks	871	9%	654	6%	1,525	8%
14 to 26 weeks	895	10%	972	10%	1,867	10%
1 to 13 weeks	759	8%	808	8%	1,567	8%
<b>Total (Worked in 1999)</b>	<b>9,415</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>10,189</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>19,604</b>	<b>100%</b>

Universe: Population 16 years and over

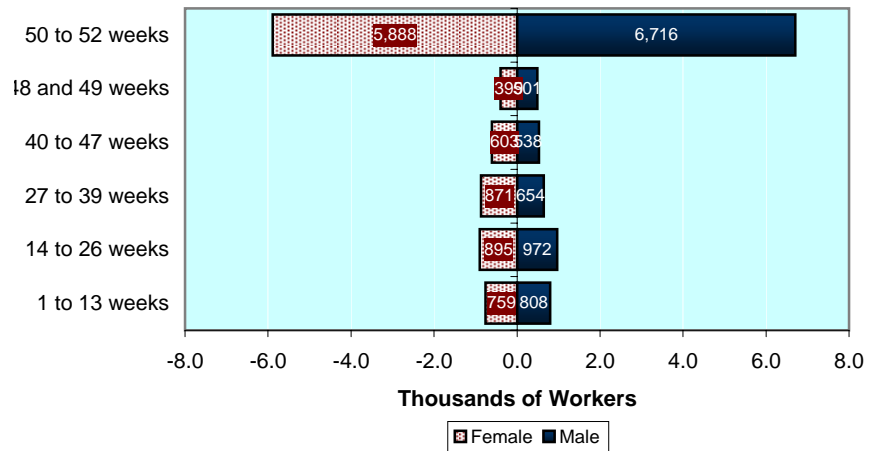
Table P47 - SF3

Percentages are based on the total population aged 16 and over who worked in 1999.

Total (M & F)



Workers by Weeks Worked Per Year



Income by Work Status

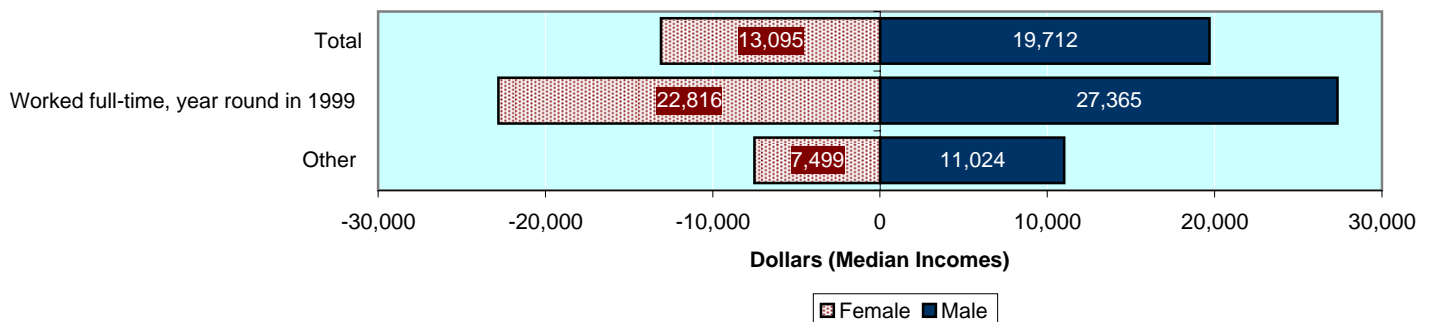
- Part-time workers experience lower incomes.

Median Income by Work Status

	Female	Male
Total	13,095	19,712
Worked full-time, year round in 1999	22,816	27,365
Other	7,499	11,024

Universe: Population 15 years and over with income in 1999.

Table PCT45 - SF3



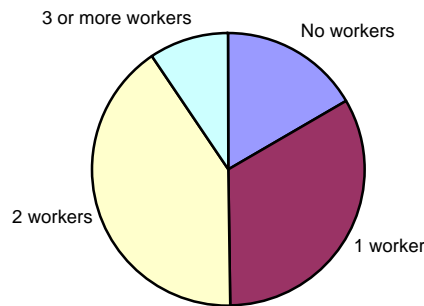
### Workers per Family

- 50% of families had 2 or more workers.

Workers Per Family		
	Number	% of Fam.
No workers	1,803	17%
1 worker	3,570	33%
2 workers	4,417	41%
3 or more workers	1,028	10%

Universe: Families SF3 - P48

Number of Workers Per Family



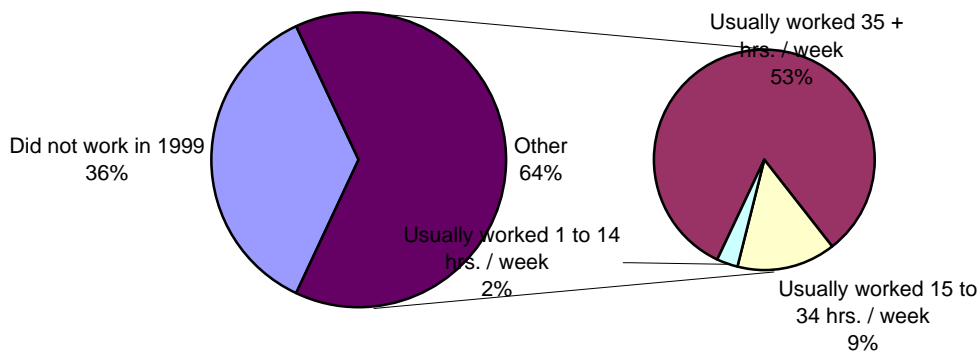
### Full Time/Part Time

- 53% of residents aged 16 and over that worked at least 35 hours per week in 1999.
- Of those who worked, 83% worked at least 35 hours per week in 1999.

Workers by Hours Per Week			
	Number	% of total 16+	% of those who worked
Worked in 1999:	19,604	64%	100%
Usually worked 35 + hrs. / week	16,199	53%	83%
Usually worked 15 to 34 hrs. / week	2,828	9%	14%
Usually worked 1 to 14 hrs. / week	577	2%	3%
Did not work in 1999	11,131	36%	
<b>Total (16 and over)</b>	<b>30,735</b>	<b>100%</b>	

Universe: Population 16 years and over SF3 - P47

Workers by Hours Per Week Worked



**Poverty by Age & Sex (Individuals)**

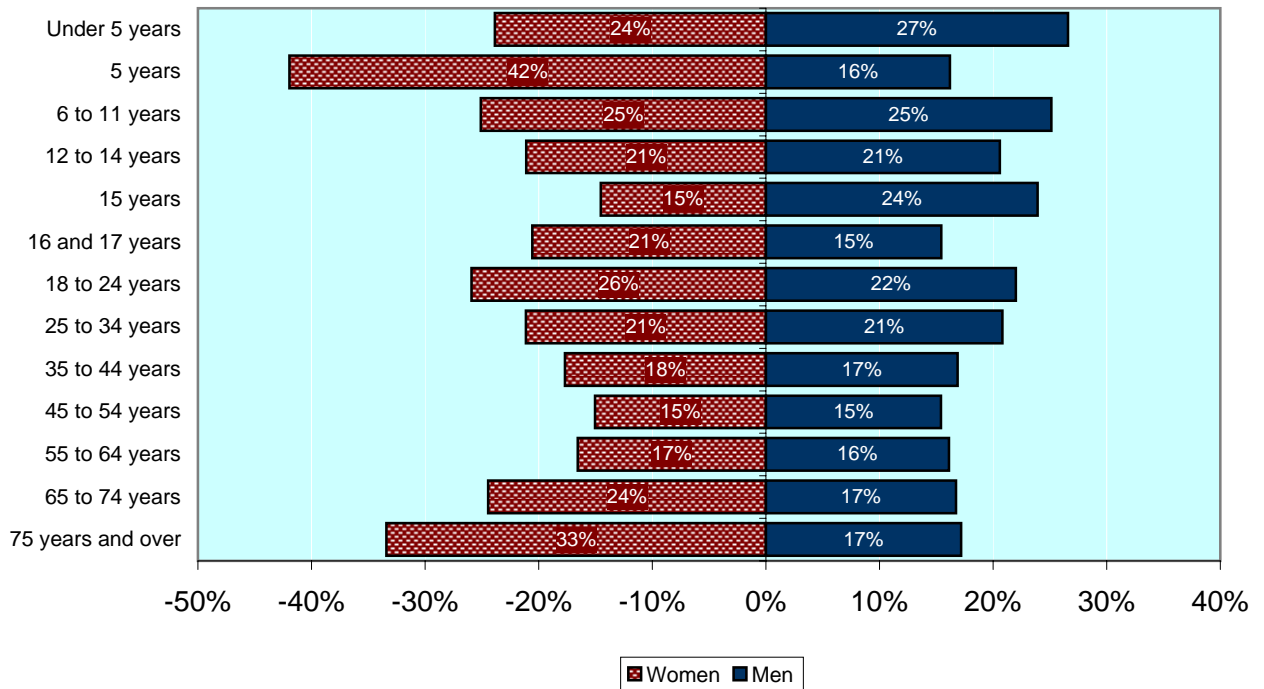
- 20% of individuals had income that was below the poverty line in 1999.
- 23% of individuals under 18 years old lived below the poverty line in 1999.

Poverty by Age & Sex (Individuals)						
	Women		Men		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Income in 1999 below poverty level:						
Under 5 years	343	24%	348	27%	691	25%
5 years	125	42%	57	16%	182	28%
6 to 11 years	503	25%	528	25%	1,031	25%
12 to 14 years	243	21%	215	21%	458	21%
15 years	35	15%	102	24%	137	21%
16 and 17 years	131	21%	102	15%	233	18%
18 to 24 years	430	26%	394	22%	824	24%
25 to 34 years	573	21%	554	21%	1,127	21%
35 to 44 years	582	18%	544	17%	1,126	17%
45 to 54 years	433	15%	453	15%	886	15%
55 to 64 years	324	17%	285	16%	609	16%
65 to 74 years	338	24%	227	17%	565	21%
75 years and over	319	33%	115	17%	434	27%
Under 18 years	1,380	24%	1,352	23%	2,732	23%
Over 65 years	657	28%	342	17%	999	23%
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,379</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>3,924</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>8,303</b>	<b>20%</b>

Universe: Population for whom poverty status is determined.

SF3 - PCT75A-I

**Percent under Poverty by Sex and Age**



For more information about how the Census measures poverty:  
<http://www.census.gov/hhes/poverty/povdef.html>  
 or the poverty threshold in 1999:  
<http://www.census.gov/hhes/poverty/threshld/thresh99.html>

### Poverty by Race and Ethnicity (Individuals)

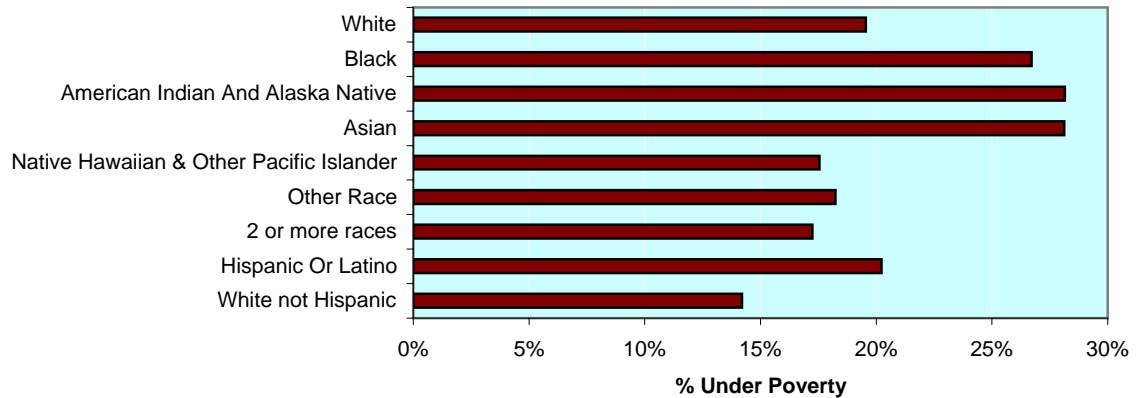
- The race with the highest poverty rate is "American Indian And Alaska Native" (28% were under the poverty line in 1999.)
- The race with the lowest poverty rate is "2 or more races" (17% were under the poverty line in 1999.)

Poverty by Race (Individuals)		% of Total	
		Number	%
White		4,530	20%
Black		39	27%
American Indian And Alaska Native		1,550	28%
Asian		9	28%
Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander		10	18%
Other Race		1,898	18%
2 or more races		267	17%
Hispanic Or Latino		6,033	20%
White not Hispanic		799	14%

Universe: Population for whom poverty status is determined.

Table PCT075A-I

### Percent Under Poverty by Race or Hispanic



- Race and Ethnicity are broken out separately. The Ethnicity breakout is separate because Hispanics can be of any race.

### Poverty by Household Type

- The family type with the highest poverty rate is "Female - No Husband - Under 5 years and 5 to 17 years" (59% were under the poverty line in 1999.)

Families Under Poverty by Household Type						
	Married		Male - No Wife		Female - No Husband	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
With related children under 18 years:						
Under 5 years only	38	7%	34	21%	62	25%
Under 5 years and 5 to 17 years	163	19%	88	55%	155	59%
5 to 17 years only	227	9%	98	23%	391	37%
No related children under 18 years	348	10%	92	23%	97	14%
<b>Total</b>	<b>776</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>705</b>	<b>31%</b>
<b>Total (Married, Male and Female)</b>			<b>1,793</b>	<b>17%</b>		

Universe: Families

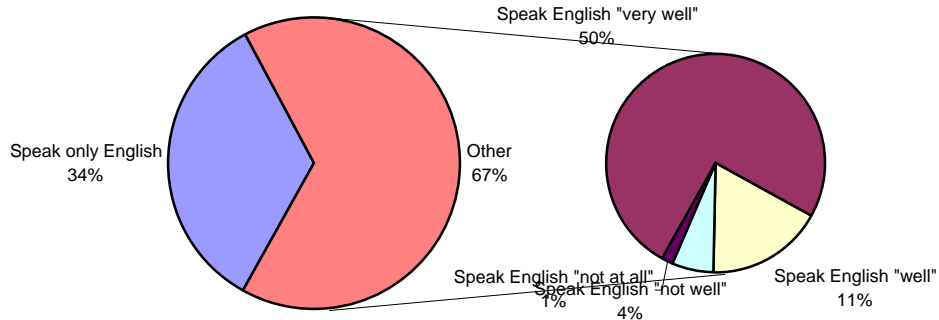
Table P90

Note: The percentages above represent the number of families under the poverty line divided by the total number of families in that category.

### Language

- 34% of the population 5 years and over speaks only English.
- 74.9% of the population that speaks something other than English, speaks English "Very Well".

### Language English/NonEnglish with NonEnglish Breakout



Universe: Population 5 years and over

SF3 - P19

### Urban/Rural

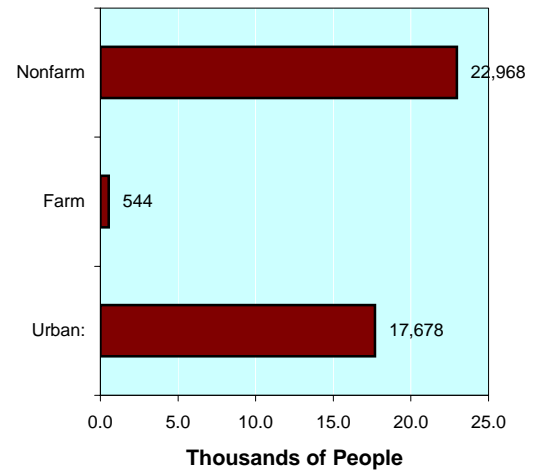
- 42.9% of residents of Rio Arriba County, New Mexico live in urban areas.

Rural/Urban Breakout		
	Population	Percent
Total:	41,190	
Urban:	17,678	43%
Rural:	23,512	57%
Farm	544	1%
Nonfarm	22,968	56%
Inside urbanized areas	-	0%
Inside urban clusters	17,678	43%

Universe: Total population

SF3 - P5

### Rural / Urban Breakout



**Military / Civilian**

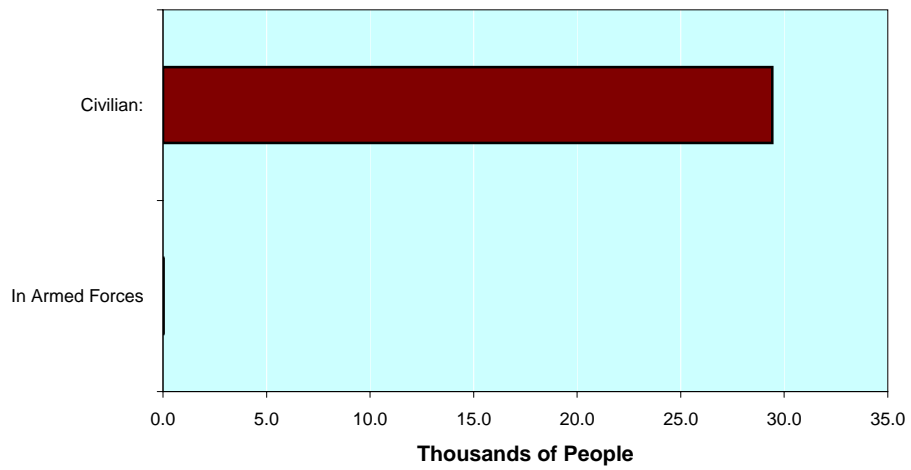
- 0.0% of Rio Arriba County, New Mexico are in the Armed Forces.

Military / Civilian		
	Population	Percent
In Armed Forces	11	0.0%
Civilian:	29,427	100.0%
Veteran	3,697	12.6%
Nonveteran	25,730	87.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>29,438</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Universe: Population 18 years and over

SF3 - P39

**Military Breakout**



The following describes the differences between the two data sources in this profile and has been copied from the U.S. Census website.

<http://www.census.gov/Press-Release/www/2002/sf3compnote.html>

## Comparing SF 3 Estimates with Corresponding Values in SF 1 and SF 2

As in earlier censuses, the responses from the sample of households reporting on long forms must be weighted to reflect the entire population. Specifically, each responding household represents, on average, six or seven other households who reported using short forms.

One consequence of the weighting procedures is that each estimate based on the long form responses has an associated confidence interval. These confidence intervals are wider (as a percentage of the estimate) for geographic areas with smaller populations and for characteristics that occur less frequently in the area being examined (such as the proportion of people in poverty in a middle-income neighborhood).

In order to release as much useful information as possible, statisticians must balance a number of factors. In particular, for Census 2000, the Bureau of the Census created weighting areas --geographic areas from which about two hundred or more long forms were completed-- which are large enough to produce good quality estimates. If smaller weighting areas had been used, the confidence intervals around the estimates would have been significantly wider, rendering many estimates less useful due to their lower reliability.

The disadvantage of using weighting areas this large is that, for smaller geographic areas within them, the estimates of characteristics that are also reported on the short form will not match the counts reported in SF 1 or SF 2. Examples of these characteristics are the total number of people, the number of people reporting specific racial categories, and the number of housing units. The official values for items reported on the short form come from SF 1 and SF 2.

The differences between the long form estimates in SF 3 and values in SF 1 or SF 2 are particularly noticeable for the smallest places, tracts, and block groups. The long form estimates of total population and total housing units in SF 3 will, however, match the SF 1 and SF 2 counts for larger geographic areas such as counties and states, and will be essentially the same for medium and large cities.

This phenomenon also occurred for the 1990 Census, although in that case, the weighting areas included relatively small places. As a result, the long form estimates matched the short form counts for those places, but the confidence intervals around the estimates of characteristics collected only on the long form were often significantly wider (as a percentage of the estimate).

SF 1 gives exact numbers even for very small groups and areas, whereas SF 3 gives estimates for small groups and areas such as tracts and small places that are less exact. The goal of SF 3 is to identify large differences among areas or large changes over time. Estimates for small areas and small population groups often do exhibit large changes from one census to the next, so having the capability to measure them is worthwhile.

Detailed documentation about the 2000 Census is available in two large Acrobat .pdf files from the Census Website:

SF1 Documentation      6 Meg      <http://www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf1.pdf>  
SF3 Documentation      7 Meg      <http://www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf3.pdf>

Following are some excerpts from the sf3.pdf file regarding income (copied from page 1023 of sf3.pdf)

## INCOME IN 1999

The data on income in 1999 were derived from answers to long-form questionnaire Items 31 and 32, which were asked of a sample of the population 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; net self-employment income; interest, dividends, or net rental or royalty income or income from estates and trusts; social security or railroad retirement income; Supplemental Security Income (SSI); public assistance or welfare payments; retirement, survivor, or disability pensions; and all other income.

"Earnings" are defined as the sum of wage or salary income and net income from selfemployment.

"Earnings" represent the amount of income received regularly for people 16 years old and over before deductions for personal income taxes, social security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources are not included as income: capital gains, money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for individuals, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; and gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

## Income Type in 1999

The eight types of income reported in the census are defined as follows:

**1. Wage or salary income.** Wage or salary income includes total money earnings received for work performed as an employee during the calendar year 1999. It includes wages, salary, armed forces pay, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments, and cash bonuses earned before deductions were made for taxes, bonds, pensions, union dues, etc.

**2. Self-employment income.** Self-employment income includes both farm and nonfarm self-employment income. *Nonfarm self-employment income* includes net money income (gross receipts minus expenses) from one's own business, professional enterprise, or partnership. Gross receipts include the value of all goods sold and services rendered. Expenses include costs of goods purchased, rent, heat, light, power, depreciation charges, wages and salaries paid, business taxes (not personal income taxes), etc. *Farm self-employment income* includes net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from the operation of a farm by a person on his or her own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. Gross receipts include the value of all products sold, government farm programs, money received from the rental of farm equipment to others, and incidental receipts from the sale of wood, sand, gravel, etc. Operating expenses include cost of feed, fertilizer, seed, and other farming supplies, cash wages paid to farmhands, depreciation charges, cash rent, interest on farm mortgages, farm building repairs, farm taxes (not state and federal personal income taxes), etc. The value of fuel, food, or other farm products used for family living is not included as part of net income.

**3. Interest, dividends, or net rental income.** Interest, dividends, or net rental income includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers, net royalties, and periodic payments from an estate or trust fund.

4. **Social security income.** Social security income includes social security pensions and survivors benefits, permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. government. Medicare reimbursements are not included.
5. **Supplemental Security Income (SSI).** Supplemental Security Income (SSI) is a nationwide U.S. assistance program administered by the Social Security Administration that guarantees a minimum level of income for needy aged, blind, or disabled individuals. The census questionnaire for Puerto Rico asked about the receipt of SSI; however, SSI is not a federally administered program in Puerto Rico. Therefore, it is probably not being interpreted by most respondents as the same as SSI in the United States. The only way a resident of Puerto Rico could have appropriately reported SSI would have been if they lived in the United States at any time during calendar year 1999 and received SSI.
6. **Public assistance income.** Public assistance income includes general assistance and Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF). Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded. This does not include Supplemental Security Income (SSI).
7. **Retirement income.** Retirement income includes: (1) retirement pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer; labor union; or federal, state, or local government; and the U.S. military; (2) income from workers' compensation; disability income from companies or unions; federal, state, or local government; and the U.S. military; (3) periodic receipts from annuities and insurance; and (4) regular income from IRA and KEOGH plans. This does not include social security income.
8. **All other income.** All other income includes unemployment compensation, Veterans' Administration (VA) payments, alimony and child support, contributions received periodically from people not living in the household, military family allotments, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

## Industry Codes (on pages 5 and 6)

[Reprinted from pages 1028-9 of sf3.pdf at http://www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf3.pdf.](http://www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf3.pdf)

The industry classification system used during Census 2000 was developed for the census and consists of 265 categories for employed people, classified into 14 major industry groups. From 1940 through 1990, the industrial classification has been based on the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual. The Census 2000 classification was developed from the 1997 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President. NAICS is an industry description system that groups establishments into industries based on the activities in which they are primarily engaged. The NAICS differs from most industry classifications because it is a supply-based, or production-oriented economic concept. Census data, which were collected from households, differ in detail and nature from those obtained from establishment surveys. Therefore, the census classification system, while defined in NAICS terms, cannot reflect the full detail in all categories.

NAICS shows a more detailed hierarchical structure than that used for Census 2000. The expansion from 11 divisions in the SIC to 20 sectors in the NAICS provides groupings that are meaningful and useful for economic analysis. Various statistical programs that previously sampled or published at the SIC levels face problems with the coverage for 20 sectors instead of 11 divisions. These programs requested an alternative aggregation structure for production purposes which was approved and issued by the Office of Management and Budget on May 15, 2001, in the clarification Memorandum No. 2, "NAICS Alternate Aggregation Structure for Use by U.S. Statistical Agencies." Several census data products will use the alternative aggregation, while others, such as Summary File 3 and Summary File 4, will use more detail.

## Occupation (SOC)

The occupational classification system used during Census 2000 consists of 509 specific occupational categories for employed people arranged into 23 major occupational groups. This classification was developed based on the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual: 2000, which includes a hierarchical structure showing 23 major occupational groups divided into 96 minor groups, 449 broad groups, and 821 detailed occupations. For Census 2000, tabulations with occupation as the primary characteristic present several levels of occupational detail.

Some occupation groups are related closely to certain industries. Operators of transportation equipment, farm operators and workers, and healthcare providers account for major portions of their respective industries of transportation, agriculture, and health care. However, the industry categories include people in other occupations. For example, people employed in agriculture include truck drivers and bookkeepers; people employed in the transportation industry include mechanics, freight handlers, and payroll clerks; and people employed in the health care industry include occupations such as security guard and secretary.